



WOMEN'S LEGAL RIGHTS INITIATIVE

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2005

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ACRONYMS

ABA/CEELI	American Bar Association Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative
AMCCJ	Association of Mozambican Women Lawyers
ANE	Asia and the Near East
CAO	Citizens' Advocacy Office
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEDPA	Centre for Development and Population Activities
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EGAT	Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade
FDC	Foundation for Community Development
FECIV	Forum for Civic Education
FIDA	Federation of Women Lawyers – Lesotho
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
ILPD	Institute of Legal Practice and Development
IOM	International Office for Migration
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OMM	Mozambican Women's Organization
OPDAT	Overseas Prosecutorial Development and Training
RCSA	Regional Center for South Africa
TIPs	Trafficking in Persons
USAC	University of San Carlos
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UTREL	Technical Unit for Legal Reform
WID	Women in Development
WLR	Women's Legal Rights
WLRSA	Women's Legal Rights Southern Africa
WLSA	Women and the Law in Southern Africa

Executive Summary

The Women's Legal Rights (WLR) Initiative, in conjunction with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID) and USAID missions worldwide, is designed to strengthen and promote women's legal rights by enhancing opportunities for women to participate meaningfully in economic, social, and political aspects of life. The project focuses on the following key areas: 1) improving the legislative framework to better protect women's legal rights; 2) enhancing justice sector capacity to enforce and interpret women's legal rights; 3) strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations to advocate for women's legal rights; and 4) increasing public awareness of women's legal rights. In collaboration with EGAT/WID and USAID/Washington's regional bureaus, WLR selected USAID/Guatemala, USAID/Albania, USAID/Regional Center for Southern Africa (RCSA), USAID/Madagascar, USAID/Benin, and USAID/Rwanda as initial focus missions for WLR interventions.

During the 13th quarterly reporting period, October 1 to December 31, 2005, the WLR team continued to successfully implement activities in Guatemala and Albania, which included completion of the first semester of the master's degree program in women's legal rights in Guatemala and presentation of the draft domestic violence law to the Albanian parliament. In Southern Africa, WLR entered into results-oriented agreements with local partners in South Africa, Lesotho, Mozambique, and Swaziland; and WLR Madagascar launched an access to justice public awareness campaign. WLR Benin broadcast an educational video on the new, gender-equitable Family Code on national television, while the WLR team officially opened an office in Rwanda.

Latin America: Guatemala. This quarter, 25 students, 19 women and 7 men, completed the first semester of the WLR-sponsored master's degree program in women's rights and access to justice at the University of San Carlos Law School. WLR also entered into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Institute of the Public Defenders to promote a greater understanding of gender and the law issues for the Institute's lawyers and paralegals.

Europe and Eurasia: Albania. In conjunction with the Magistrates' School, WLR conducted a roundtable on anti-trafficking and witness protection for the Serious Crimes Court and received input on the draft anti-trafficking judicial resource manual that will be finalized during the next quarter. After conducting a series of public meetings on the draft domestic violence law, WLR presented a copy to the parliament to initiate a legislative review process that will be supported by the submission of more than 20,000 signatures in January 2006 from citizens in favor of the law. WLR Albania also started working with a Government of Albania working group on revising the gender equality law and supporting institutions.

Africa: Southern Africa, Madagascar, Benin, and Rwanda. WLR Southern Africa initiated the design of a public awareness campaign in Limpopo, South Africa; started the adaptation of a civil society advocacy manual in Swaziland and Mozambique; launched a paralegal training

program in Lesotho; and kicked off the drafting process for an anti-trafficking in persons law in Mozambique. In Madagascar, WLR and USAID/Madagascar signed an MOU with the Ministry of Justice to cooperatively work to make the Family Code gender-equitable through legislative drafting assistance and a series of consultative meetings with civil society to raise awareness and support for reform. WLR Benin participated in two television panel discussions on the Family Code that resulted in the Government of Benin's committing to prepare regulations to implement the code. WLR also initiated project activities in Rwanda, including work with the Magistrates' School on designing a gender and the law curriculum and the umbrella civil society organization Profemme on developing a coordinated approach to gender-based violence.

Asia and the Near East (ANE). The WLR team continues to provide the ANE Regional Bureau with information about the project and women's legal rights issues. WLR will share all relevant documents and best practices that might have an impact in the region.

Section I of this report provides background information on the Women's Legal Rights Initiative. In Section II, we present detailed country-specific information, including the significant results achieved to date, success stories and notable achievements, major activities planned and underway, and an overview of project management issues, which continued smoothly through the quarter. Implementation of our monitoring and evaluation system is demonstrated in Section III, which includes performance monitoring data.

SECTION I

Background on the Women's Legal Rights Initiative

The Women's Legal Rights Initiative (WLR) team, in collaboration with the USAID Bureau of Economic Growth, Trade, and Agriculture's Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID) and USAID missions worldwide, strengthens and promotes women's legal rights by enhancing opportunities for women to participate meaningfully in the economic, social, and political aspects of society. To achieve these goals, the project coordinates with stakeholders and donor organizations to:

- Identify obstacles and constraints to women's legal rights
- Discern gaps in knowledge and practice to rectify inequities
- Document and widely disseminate best practices and lessons learned in strengthening and promoting women's legal rights

The WLR project is designed to contribute to EGAT/WID's Strategic Objective 3 (SO3) — Women's Legal Rights Increasingly Protected — and to strengthen USAID mission strategic objectives, particularly those related to democracy and governance. The intermediate results (IRs) supported by the project are:

- IR 1: Improved legislation to protect women's legal rights
- IR 2: Enhanced justice sector capacity to interpret and enforce legislation that protects women's legal rights
- IR 3: Strengthened civil society organization ability to advocate for women's legal rights
- IR 4: Increased public awareness of women's legal rights

The implementing consortium, led by Chemonics International, includes the Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), Partners of the Americas, MetaMetrics Inc., Development and Training Services Inc. (DTS), and Moore Media Group, formerly Edelman Communications Inc. (ECI).

During the project's first year, Guatemala, Albania, the Regional Center for Southern Africa (RCSA), Madagascar, Benin, and Rwanda were all selected by EGAT/WID, the USAID/Washington regional bureaus, and key staff from prospective missions as initial focus missions. WLR continues to successfully implement program activities in Guatemala, Albania, Southern Africa, Madagascar, Benin, and Rwanda.

SECTION II

Project Activities

A. Guatemala

WLR activities in Guatemala focus on the development of an innovative postgraduate program in gender and the law, prosecutor training, and the development of advocacy and awareness campaigns.

A1. Significant Results

All activities and benchmarks planned under the three project component areas during this quarterly reporting period were accomplished. Significant results include:

- First semester of the master's program in gender, women's rights and access to justice successfully completed
- Sustainability strategy for the memorandum of understanding (MOU) to be signed with the rector of University of San Carlos (USAC) completed and submitted to USAC for approval after careful review and input from USAID/Guatemala and USAC officials
- Monitoring strategy for master's and diploma program developed and implemented
- MOU signed with the director of the Institute of the Public Defenders with training and monitoring strategy incorporated
- Scope of work (SOW) for cooperation with the USAID/Guatemala Justice Center of Villanueva and the Institute of Comparative Criminal Studies completed
- Continued strengthened coordination with USAID/Guatemala's Office of Democratic Initiative (ODI), partner institutions, and other initiatives

A2. Success Stories and Notable Achievements

Justice sector capacity building. On November 22, 2005, WLR Guatemala officially entered into an MOU with the Institute of the Public Defenders. The MOU focuses on promoting gender mainstreaming at the institutional level. It will achieve this goal by using a training of trainers strategy that will spread to the 150 public defenders throughout the country. As a result of this process, the Institute of the Public Defenders expects that its cadre of professionals will incorporate gender analysis and standards into their defense strategies, particularly for women alleged to have committed crimes.



From left to right: Blanca Stalin, Director of the Institute of the Public Defenders of Guatemala and Lelia Mooney, WLR Legal Specialist for Guatemala.



From left to right: Yolanda Perez Ruiz, Director of Training at the Institute of the Public Defenders, Eugenia de Celada, WLR Guatemala Coordinator, Blanca Stalin, Director of the Institute of the Public Defenders and Lelia Mooney, WLR Legal Specialist for Guatemala.

Civil society strengthening. During this quarter, Ms. Mooney and WLR Guatemala Coordinator Eugenia de Celada conducted several meetings and concluded negotiations with Max Marroquín and Vilma Dinora Morales from the USAID/Guatemala Justice Center of Villanueva to complete a SOW that will focus on the design and implementation of a training strategy to help the 52 women community leaders (participants of Vilma Dinora's advocacy project) become certified paralegal community leaders (*promotoras líderes comunitarias*) in Villanueva, providing integral assistance to women who are victims of domestic violence. Ms. Mooney and Ms. de Celada also met with Claudia Paz from the Institute of Comparative Criminal Studies. This effort will also be coordinated with Julissa Baldetti, another WLR Diploma in Gender and the Law graduate, to conduct research on legal defense strategies and access to justice for women. These pieces of research will be used as training manual for the Institute of Public Defenders and the USAID/Guatemala Justice Center of Villanueva.

A3. Major Activities Planned and Underway

Ms. Mooney and Ms. de Celada conducted a series of meetings with USAC officials and USAID/Guatemala to conclude the final round of negotiations that would lead to the signing of the MOU with USAC that focuses on the sustainability of the master's program. After all the partners and stakeholders agreed on the terms of the final draft, the MOU was sent to USAC's legal department for final review on November 25, 2005. It is expected that the MOU will be signed during the next quarter with USAC's rector, Dr. Luis Alfonso Leal Monterroso.

Ms. Mooney and Ms. de Celada also met with Dr. Villegas Lara and master's academic coordinator Maria del Rosario Velasquez to monitor the status of the master's implementation and the students' performance. All 25 of them have successfully completed the first semester of the program. This in turn, was communicated to all the master's partner institutions as Ms. Mooney and Ms. de Celada visited them to provide them with an update on their nominees' performance and to deliver the finally signed interinstitutional MOUs. During these meetings, they also agreed to provide WLR with all the necessary information and to facilitate the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation strategy.

A4. Program Management

Management of the Guatemala program continues to flow smoothly. Daily e-mails and weekly telephone conferences have ensured that activities are completed in a timely and effective manner. We plan to continue scheduled, quarterly visits to Guatemala by Ms. Mooney.

A5. Timeline of Activities

Activities Planned for October - December 2005	Estimated Completion Date
SOW with USAID/Guatemala Justice Center of Villanueva completed and signed	January 2006
SOW with Institute of Comparative Criminal Studies completed and signed	January 2006
MOU signed with USAC	February - March 2006
MOU with Institute of Public Defenders in full operation	Ongoing
Master's in full operation	Ongoing
Continue follow-up and monitoring efforts of program components	Ongoing

B. Albania

WLR activities in Albania focus on assisting legal and judicial professionals in implementing women's legal rights through training and publications on family law, trafficking in persons, domestic violence and gender awareness. WLR Albania also supports public awareness campaigns on women's rights, gender equality, and gender-based violence.

B1. Significant Results

- Finalization of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Assessment Report

- Roundtable for legal professionals on witness protection and international legal cooperation
- Unveiling of *Anti-Trafficking Resource Manual* to judges, prosecutors, and victim/witness experts
- WLR-supported draft domestic violence law forwarded to parliamentary committee
- Agreement between WLR and Refleksione Women's Association for public awareness activities related to CEDAW
- WLR Albania legal advisor trained journalists on gender based violence
- WLR initiated ongoing participation on the Government of Albania working group to reform the national gender legislation

B2. Success Stories and Notable Achievements

Finalization of the CEDAW Assessment Report. WLR Albania successfully finalized the CEDAW report during this quarter. This report uses the CEDAW assessment tool developed by ABA/CEELI, which contains two sets of questionnaires: one to identify compliance of a country's laws with the CEDAW and the other, primarily used in interviews and focus group discussions, to determine issues related to the implementation of CEDAW and laws in practice.

The CEDAW assessment process started with identification of two legal experts and their training on the CEDAW reporting methodology. Once the legal experts provided their comments on the *de jure* part, a team of six interviewers with background on women's rights and sociological qualifications was identified and the group was trained on the CEDAW provisions and reporting requirements. The bulk of the data for the *de facto* portion of the report came from 48 interviews with professionals from each area covered by the convention and 5 focus group discussions.

WLR Legal Advisor Emira Shkurti with Aida Orgocka, a local consultant with expertise in gender issues, used the *de jure* and *de facto* information collected by the legal experts and interviewers to write the first draft of this report. Ms. Shkurti continued to work on this project during her maternity leave to avoid delays. The material thoroughly analyzes the extent to which Albanian laws and regulations comply with CEDAW and identifies legislative gaps. The *de facto* part describes the extent to which laws are implemented and Albania's commitments in the CEDAW framework are met. Ms. Orgocka and Ms. Shkurti also used secondary resources such as statistical data, reports, and publications to produce this report. In addition to the *de jure* analysis and *de facto* sections, the authors included a separate section on areas of concern, which flags areas where compliance with CEDAW is lacking.

... [I]t proves to be a valid assessment of the overall situation regarding the fulfillment of Albania's obligations under CEDAW. We are confident this document will become a valid reference source for all actors interested in Albania's progress in achieving international standards...

- written comments on the draft CEDAW report by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) representative in Albania

Four gender experts vetted the CEDAW assessment and provided comments. Based on these comments, Ms. Shkurti and Ms. Orgocka prepared a second draft and on September 30, in Tirana, presented it to a roundtable of gender experts from the Government of Albania, civil society, and the international community to solicit their input. WLR also received written feedback from certain participants after the roundtable and conducted additional research. With this valuable input and additional research, Ms. Shkurti and Ms. Orgocka prepared a final draft. During the next quarter, Ms. Shkurti will make arrangements for the assessment, which was drafted in English, to be translated into Albanian.

The CEDAW report is critically important for the promotion and protection of women's rights in Albania. For example, it may be used as a basis for Albania's official or shadow CEDAW report which is due in 2006. It may also be used as an advocacy and public awareness tool for NGOs, a platform for action from the government, an indicator of intervention areas for the donor community, a strategy for grassroots activities, and as a valuable resource for researchers.

Roundtable on witness protection and international legal cooperation. Earlier this year WLR Albania commissioned two prominent Albanian criminal lawyers to draft an *Anti-Trafficking Resource Manual* for use by judges of the Albanian Serious Crimes Court. It was presented to the judges at a roundtable discussion organized by WLR Albania on October 10, 2005. The manual contains a commentary of the national and international provisions with regard to trafficking in persons, a description of the judicial and investigation procedure for this type of crime, a panorama of the case law, and some advice designed to sensitize judges on psychological issues of the victims and witnesses of the crime.

Guided by co-author Mr. Arben Rakipi, roundtable participants carefully reviewed the draft *Anti-Trafficking Resource Manual*, and Mr. Rakipi answered questions. Participants suggested the manual include case law from the Serious Crimes Court. After the roundtable, WLR sent the draft to USAID/Albania, U.S. Department of Justice's Overseas Prosecutorial Development and Training (OPDAT) project and International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), the International Office for Migration (IOM), and other organizations for additional suggestions and comments.

Although participants welcomed this initiative and their comments were generally positive, the WLR team decided to revamp the manual. It suffered from a heavily theoretical writing style typical of Albanian academics and did not provide the practical guidance originally envisioned. It was decided that an American legal specialist would provide valuable input in reshaping it into a practical tool for everyday use by judges. WLR Albania recruited Mark Lasser for this service. Mr. Lasser is a former ABA/CEELI liaison to Albania and is based in Tirana as a Fulbright scholar and lecturer at Tirana Law Faculty. This consultancy coincides with Mr. Lasser's research interests and efforts as he is preparing a thesis on the effects of corruption on implementation of anti-trafficking laws in Albania.

Mr. Lasser had participated in the witness protection roundtable organized by WLR Albania. In addition to judges of Serious Crimes Court, many other organizations participated in the roundtable, including lawyers from NGOs offering legal assistance to victims of trafficking,

USAID/Albania representatives, and representatives of OPDAT and ICITAP, IOM, and Magistrates' School. Chief Judge of the Serious Crimes Court Mr. Sander Simoni led and facilitated discussions. Of valuable importance were presentations and experience that Austrian Judge Renate Winter shared with participants. Judge Winter possesses extensive knowledge and understanding of the Balkans, making her contribution very relevant for Albania. Issues discussed at the roundtable included the differences between trafficking and smuggling; new legislative initiatives to improve and further supplement the witness protection legislative framework; investigation and trial from the victims' perspective; rogatory letters and international cooperation on criminal matters; and case law of the Serious Crimes Court. The agenda had been successfully developed after consultation with the judges and was based on their needs.

Draft domestic violence law discussed with parliamentarians. Considerable progress has been made in the domestic violence law drafting project in this quarter. The Citizens' Advocacy Office (CAO), WLR's local partner in this effort, finalized the draft law on domestic violence after receiving a last round of comments from stakeholders. In October 2005, CAO gathered civil society supporters to organize the campaign to collect 20,000 signatures to present the draft law as a "citizen's bill" to the Parliament. This coordination meeting was followed by community meetings in Durres (centre), Elbasan (centre), Shkodra (north) and Korça (south). The WLR legal advisor attended the first three.



Participants at the regional meeting in Shkodra discuss the domestic violence draft law

Participation was generally very good in these meetings. Representatives from local prosecution offices, local NGOs, judges, health workers, police, local government, teachers, and the media, were present. They welcomed the new law and the initiative in general, but they expressed their concerns as to its implementation. These discussions pointed out the following issues: the need for additional secondary legislation to specify the tasks of all authorities mentioned in the law; the need for trainings to be organized for all who will provide services and will deal directly with

victims of domestic violence; and the need for the annual Budget Law to set aside funds for the implementation of the law once it is enacted.

CAO has sought to raise public awareness of domestic violence and ensure public support for the domestic violence law through collection of 20,000 signatures. CAO trained an army of volunteers on the contents of the bill and the presentation they would make to the citizens. They were also provided copies of the law and other materials such as posters and leaflets. During November and December, CAO collected approximately 17,000 signatures and the remaining 3,000 were collected the first week of January 2006.



Citizens signing the petition in support of draft Law on Domestic Violence

In the meantime, CAO has gained the support of two women Members of Parliament who are well-known for their activism on gender issues. Two members specifically promised to ensure the bill is on this spring's parliamentary agenda. The law will first be discussed in parliamentary committees, especially the Committee on Labor and Social Affairs and the Commission of Laws.

WLR contribution at a gender-based violence seminar. In December 2005, the Centre for Civic Legal Initiatives (former Women's Advocacy Centre) convened a seminar to educate 20 journalists on the existing legal framework in support of women's rights and on the causes of gender-based violence. The seminar also sensitized journalists to the way they depict women in the media and the way they present and analyze gender issues. The centre invited WLR Advisor Ms. Shkurti to speak to the group about new protections for women embodied in the draft domestic violence law. Another key speaker was Judge Vjollca Meçaj, the only female member of the Constitutional Court and a well-known activist for women's rights. Her presentation included Albania's international obligations pursuant to the CEDAW and new Family Code provisions.

Subcontracting with Refleksione Women's Association for CEDAW public awareness activities. Following the finalization of the CEDAW Assessment Report, WLR Albania will engage in a nationwide public awareness campaign to inform citizens on their rights pursuant to the CEDAW

and Albanian legislation and to assist and support public officials in their implementation. In this quest, WLR Albania is partnering with Refleksione Women's Association, the oldest among women's rights and mother organization to four other NGOs. Refleksione is currently carrying out a project on women's employment, does community work with the Roma population in Shkodra, and operates the only shelter for abused women in Tirana.

Refleksione submitted a proposal to WLR outlining a series of public awareness activities centered on CEDAW, which Ms. Theisen and Ms. Shkurti reviewed. After some discussion, it was agreed that Refleksione would prepare a television spot to make the public aware of the CEDAW and its possible use in protecting women's rights and to ensure its broadcast, ensure the publishing of articles on the CEDAW and the situation of Albanian women in newspapers, organize talk shows on the issue, distribute the CEDAW Assessment Report, and organize seminars, workshops, open-day lectures, and roundtables on the CEDAW. Refleksione will also prepare a report of its activities and recommend future steps to improve the situation of women in Albania. WLR Albania hopes to enter into a fixed price subcontract with Refleksione by the end of January 2006.

Assistance to the Government of Albania in reforming the national gender framework. Upon the request of the Albanian Committee for Equal Opportunities and the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities, and at the invitation of OSCE and UNDP offices in Tirana, WLR Albania committed to offer its expertise within a working group of legal specialists who will prepare a gender equality working document. This working document will include: draft amendments to the Gender Equality Law; secondary legislation on the basis of and for the implementation of the Gender Equity Law; a draft action plan for the gender machinery; and budgetary considerations for the implementation of all of the above.

The Gender Equality Law was enacted in mid-2004, after a series of debates in the NGO community, the government, and the media. Although it came as an initiative from a local NGO, "Women's Millennium Network," many, including government agencies that would implement it, were unhappy with the new law. Even the president of the republic returned the law to the parliament for reconsideration. The new law changes the status of the Committee for Equal Opportunities in a way that even the committee does not want. In addition it abrogates all the secondary legislation that created the Committee for Equal Opportunities. It is important to underline that no further secondary legislation has been enacted to replace the legislation abrogated, which leaves the committee without *de jure* or legal status. The Budget Law provides no funds to make the committee operational. All these impose the need for amendments to the law and the drafting of secondary legislation.

WLR Albania's legal advisor started her work during this quarter as a member of a working group of experts. Other legal specialists include: Ms. Aurela Anastasi, executive director of the Centre for Civic Legal Initiatives and lecturer at the Law Faculty; Ms. Arta Mandro, deputy director of the Magistrates' School and former deputy minister of justice; and Mr. Bledar Doracaj. The group plans to extend its work for the next four to five months. In its weekly meetings, the group will compare legislative models, draft provisions, discuss possible systems that may work in practice in Albania, and consult with stakeholders.

Training of journalists on domestic violence. The training was organized by the Centre for Civic Legal Initiatives with approximately 20 (mainly young) journalists. The main theme was sensitive and professional presentation of domestic violence in the written and electronic media. WLR Advisor Emira Shkurti held a presentation on Albanian criminal legislation and domestic violence, which was received with interest from the participants. Many asked for additional information on the criminal provisions and some questions related to family law. The presentation, in addition to describing the provisions, highlighted areas that leave room for interpretation and emphasized public officials' obligations to respond to domestic violence cases even within the existing legal framework, despite a few gaps in the legislation. The presentation also underlined the role of journalists in education of the public as well as in the scrutiny of judicial proceedings. Other presentations included: international conventions ratified by Albania and the Family Code in protection of victims of domestic violence, by Judge Vjollca Meçaj (Constitutional Court); issues with representation of domestic violence in the media, by Edi Lesi, chief editor of *Koha Jone* newspaper, one of the largest in the country; and journalists' ethics in domestic violence cases.

B3. Major Activities Planned and Underway

CEDAW report launch. WLR Albania plans to print the CEDAW assessment tool report by mid-January 2006 and hopes to organize a press conference to publicly launch this project and unveil the report. WLR plans to invite representatives from NGOs, the donor community, the Government of Albania, and the media to this event. WLR staff has worked closely with USAID/Albania to arrange for the participation of the U.S. ambassador in this activity. Therefore, WLR Albania plans to schedule the press conference in the first days of February, depending on the ambassador's schedule.

CEDAW awareness campaigns. In addition to finalizing an agreement with Refleksione, WLR Albania will enter into the implementation phase of this joint activity that will be completed during in May 2006.

Draft Domestic Violence Law. WLR Albania will continue to closely monitor CAO's activities and will also engage in ensuring progress of domestic violence draft law through parliament. In addition, WLR Albania plans to organize a study tour for implementers of the domestic violence law to expose them to practical and efficient models of responses to domestic violence in other countries. WLR staff has already started exploring this opportunity with USAID/Albania. In anticipation of the passing of the law, WLR Advisor Emira Shkurti will also begin a series of consultations with implementers of the domestic violence law to raise their interest in the issue and prepare them to respond to domestic violence cases (as they will soon be legally required) and to identify possible challenges and potential solutions. These will likely form the foundation of future WLR activities on the domestic violence issue.

Trafficking in Persons Resource Manual. While in the process of approval, we hope Mr. Lasser will begin working on the *Anti-Trafficking Resource Manual* in mid-January and finalize the manual within next quarter, closely monitored and assisted by WLR Albania.

Gender related subjects at the Magistrates' School. Starting in January, WLR staff will consult again with the Magistrates' School for a possible renewal of the FPSC to repeat the gender

awareness and sensitivity and trafficking in persons courses for the students. We will also discuss the desirability of organizing follow-up family law seminars with sitting judges.

B4. Program Management

WLR Albania continues to operate smoothly under the excellent stewardship of WLR Legal Advisor Ms. Emira Shkurti and Administrative Assistant Ms. Manjola Orgocka. To assist with revising and finalizing an anti-trafficking legal manual for judges of the Serious Crimes Court, the primary audience, WLR Albania in January will secure the services of an American consultant who has relevant legal development experience in Albania. Early next year, both the home office and the field office will consider seriously recruiting a second consultant to assist with the demanding task of developing an effective project to assist Albania in its implementation of the domestic violence law, which should enter into force by spring 2006, assuming expedited consideration by the Albanian Parliament.

B5. Timeline of Activities

Activities Planned for January – March 2006	Estimated Completion Date
Public launch of CEDAW report	February 8, 2006
Family law trainings on property regimes	February 9 -10, 2006
Refleksione begins CEDAW public awareness campaign	February 2006
WLR-sponsored courses at Magistrates' School begin	February 2006
Consultations on implementation of domestic violence law	March 2006
Complete <i>Anti-Trafficking Resource Manual</i>	March 2006
Organize second phase of family law trainings	March 2006
Assistance re: Gender Equality Law amendments	Ongoing

C. Southern Africa

WLR Southern Africa (WLRSA) implements projects in Swaziland, Lesotho, South Africa, and Mozambique. The main components for each country are adapting the *Advocacy in Action* manual initially developed for Namibia to Swaziland and Mozambique; planning and developing a paralegal training program in Lesotho; planning and airing a women's rights awareness program via two radio stations in South Africa; and drafting legislation in Mozambique that will criminalize the trafficking of persons (women and children) for sexual exploitation.

C1. Significant Results

- Finalized contract with Limpopo Community Radio Forum, developed a list of topics for the women's legal rights awareness radio program, and ensured an M&E strategy to assess the impact of radio broadcasts
- Finalized contract with Women and the Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)-Swaziland and Muleide in Mozambique to adapt Namibian advocacy manual
- Identified an NGO in Mozambique to lead the implementation of awareness/advocacy campaigns on trafficking persons for sexual exploitation.

- Developed cooperative working relationship with focal person within Ministry of Justice in Mozambique and began planning draft legislation to criminalize trafficking persons
- Received first deliverable, a comprehensive work plan for a legal literacy program, from the Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)-Lesotho
- Hosted delegation from USAID's Africa Bureau and USAID/South Africa at WLRSA office in Pretoria

C2. Community Radio Programs in Limpopo, South Africa

During this quarter, WLRSA developed a contract to air an awareness program on women's legal rights with the Limpopo Community Radio Forum, which will oversee the management of two radio stations identified to air the radio program over a period of 22 months.

WLRSA Regional Coordinator Armelia Chaponda conducted a considerable amount of research to confirm that the chosen radio forum is indeed a good partner to enlist in implementing this awareness program. Kondwane Chirambo, a Pretoria-based program manager of the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA), was consulted on several occasions to gather sufficient information regarding the forum's professionalism. In addition, Mahube Forum, a youth organization also working with community radio, was consulted to verify these claims. Positive feedback was received regarding the Limpopo Community Radio Forum (the Forum), and based on this feedback, WLRSA continues to work closely with them.

It was agreed that WLRSA will identify the topics and the Forum will design and air programming on those topics. Ms. Chaponda developed the list of topics in cooperation with the Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre, which has conducted many grass-roots advocacy programs in the Limpopo region and is familiar with the gaps in rural women's understanding of their rights. The topics included the South African recognition of customary marriages act, the maintenance act, the sexual offenses act, and the domestic violence act. WLRSA will provide the radio forum with resource material on these topics to ensure accuracy of program content.

During the quarter, WLRSA also focused on identifying a monitoring and evaluation strategy to ensure that the radio project is implemented as planned. The Forum's national coordinator revealed to WLRSA that it meets with a selection of community members every two weeks to assess whether the program was relevant in terms of content and length and whether the program was participatory. In early January or in February, the regional coordinator will travel to Limpopo Province to meet with relevant staff of the Forum to develop a system whereby its existing M&E tools can be adapted to the WLRSA radio project to best evaluate its effectiveness.

Stephen Snook, acting director of the democracy and governance office at USAID/South Africa, and Edith Houston, regional advisor for the USAID Africa Bureau visited WLRSA in November 2005. The visit centered on WLRSA country-specific programs and overall project management and administration. As Ms. Houston was making a regional visit, WLRSA suggested she meet

with our partner organizations in Swaziland and Lesotho as well. WLRSA then facilitated Ms. Houston's visits to these countries by providing her with details of key persons to visit.

Mr. Snook has expressed keen interest in the women's legal awareness program in Limpopo using radio media. He offered to put WLRSA in touch with influential people and organizations in Limpopo Province who may be interested in the project. The Regional Coordinator will explore these contacts during her scheduled visit to Limpopo Province early next year.

The Radio Forum in Limpopo received and signed their contract.

C2a. Major Activities Planned and Underway

The list of topics for the radio program will be finalized and resource material which WLRSA is collecting will be forwarded to the radio forum for inclusion in the program. WLRSA will finalize the M&E strategy. A visit will be made to Limpopo after the project has started to monitor and assess implementation.

C2b. Timeline of Activities

Activities Planned for January - March, 2006	Estimated Completion Date
Develop program content	Ongoing
Receive and review implementation plan	February 2006
Develop M&E strategy	March 2006
Begin airing programs	March 2006

C3. Legal Literacy in Lesotho

The contract for the legal training program that Federation of Women Lawyers – Lesotho (FIDA) will implement in Lesotho was developed by CEDPA and signed by FIDA in October 2005. The contract states that FIDA will provide 120 carefully selected community members (which FIDA refers to as “paralegals”) in six districts with basic legal training over a two-year period. These paralegals will be trained to assure all community members, mainly women, gain access to legal advice and services close to their homes. This project will be monitored and evaluated to see if access to legal advice and services increases and, if so, what segment of the population accessed these services. An evaluation of the project will be done after Year 1, and based on the results, the project will be fine-tuned for Year 2.

FIDA provided WLRSA with their first deliverable — a detailed implementation plan of the training program. The implementation plan describes in detail how FIDA plans to implement the program, which resources are required, and in which timeframe this will be done. The regional coordinator helped FIDA refine the plan to ensure efficient project implementation.

The current FIDA project coordinator will take maternity leave beginning mid-January 2006. We have found a temporary replacement of her, and the hand over process will start first week of January 2006.

C3a. Major Activities Planned and Underway

FIDA will use a selection tool (standards) to assess eligible community members for legal training. WLRSA will study this tool to ensure that it represents the total sample size and that the trainees are committed to the program. WLRSA will work with FIDA to ensure that the three districts identified for the training program in Year 1 are accessible during Lesotho's winter months, which are very wet making the roads inaccessible. WLRSA will review training materials produced by FIDA to make sure they include all relevant information required.

C3b. Timeline of Activities

Activities Planned for January - March, 2006	Estimated Completion Date
Review training materials	February 2006
Complete training in Berea District	February 2006
Identify trainees in Mafeteng District	March 2006
Begin training in Mafeteng District	March 2006

C4. Advocacy in Action Manual for Swaziland

This quarter, we negotiated and drafted the contract for Women and Law in Southern Africa Research Trust – Swaziland (WLSA), the implementing organization, to adapt the *Advocacy in Action* manual for Swaziland. This is a short-term contract that will be implemented over seven months. WLSA will work with a network of NGOs and with the Coordinating Assembly of Non-Governmental Organizations (CANGO) to implement this project. CANGO will identify strong NGOs in fields covered in the manual. These NGOs will then draw on their experience and involvement in advocacy issues in and around Swaziland. All these experiences will be captured in this manual.

WLRSA continues to communicate with WLSA on a weekly basis on issues pertaining to project administration and implementation processes. In addition to discussing project related issues, WLRSA assesses continued commitment and eagerness to continue with this project, which according to feedback, has not weakened.

A contract was developed and forwarded to WLSA, which they signed and returned to WLRSA and CEDPA in early December.

C4a. Major Activities Planned and Underway

WLRSA will work closely with them on their first deliverable, a detailed implementation plan. WLRSA will review the plan, and based on the outcome WLRSA will facilitate the first wire transfer from CEDPA. In addition, we will work closely with WLSA to ensure the effectiveness of the facilitator hired for the project.

In order for WLSA to successfully implement this project, it will need a strong network of partner NGOs mentioned above. WLRSA will be involved in the selection of these partners.

C4b. Timeline of Activities

Activities Planned for January - March, 2006	Estimated Completion Date
Recruit research assistants	February 2006
Collect data for Parts A and B of manual	March 2006
Hold stakeholders meeting of NGOs	March or April 2006

C5. Advocacy in Action Manual for Mozambique

A second work contract to adapt the *Advocacy in Action* manual for Mozambique has been developed in cooperation with Muleide. Like the project for Swaziland, this is a short-term project expected to be implemented over seven months. The contract stipulates that Muleide will provide WLRSA and CEDPA with monthly narrative and financial reports. This is necessary to ensure that Muleide will implement the project as planned and is using the funds responsibly.

Before any funds were committed, Muleide had started adapting the manual and had completed Phase 1, a translation of Part A into Portuguese. Like the original Namibian manual, the Mozambican version will be divided into three parts and will be translated into Portuguese.

Ms. Rafa Machava, the director of Muleide, had expressed some doubt about WLRSA's financial support of the project and WLRSA and CEDPA's overall expectations. WLRSA worked to convince Ms. Machava of the necessity of all administrative requests and ultimately restored her confidence that the project will indeed be supported and implemented in Mozambique. This was done over a two week period through frequent written and telephonic communication. Ms. Machava has accepted WLRSA and CEDPA's administrative requests and is again willing to work with WLRSA.

Communication with Muleide has been difficult over this quarter as Muleide staff does not speak much English, and the director is not always available. Alternative contact numbers were requested from Muleide for easier communication.

C5a. Major Activities Planned and Underway

Muleide's first deliverable is a detailed implementation plan, which Muleide should provide in January. This will serve as their first deliverable. This plan will be reviewed very closely, as Muleide needs capacity building in terms of project facilitation and administration. WLRSA will facilitate the first wire transfer after satisfactory completion of Muleide's first deliverable. Subsequently, the second deliverable, a draft of Part A of the manual, will be reviewed by WLRSA for accuracy and relevancy of information. This review will need to be done by someone who speaks Portuguese. After the satisfactory submission of the second deliverable, a second wire transfer will be facilitated. In addition, WLRSA and Muleide need to develop a better communication system.

C5b. Timeline of Activities

Activities Planned for January - March, 2006	Estimated Completion Date
Review implementation plan	January 2006
Facilitate first wire transfer	January 2006
Translate Parts A and B of manual into Portuguese	March 2006
WLR reviews Parts A and B	March 2006
First quarterly report due	March 30, 2006

C6. Anti-Trafficking in Persons Legislation in Mozambique

During this quarter WLRSA hired a trafficking in persons (TIPs) consultant, Ms. Angela Abdula, to facilitate the drafting of anti-trafficking legislation in Mozambique. Ms. Abdula commenced duties on October 1, 2005. Her main responsibilities are to build an effective constituency supporting the drafting of anti-trafficking legislation and to ensure and facilitate the drafting of such legislation.

Ms. Abdula provided WLRSA with a detailed implementation plan, her first deliverable, indicating the process of building an effective network of stakeholders as well as facilitating the legislation drafting process. Her implantation plan has three phases: first, to build a strong network/constituency of interested NGOs, government officials, members of the judiciary, and the border police; second, to assist the Ministry of Justice in identifying and convening a legislative drafting committee to draft the TIPs law; and third, to identify and work with an NGO that is willing and able to lead an advocacy campaign on trafficking in Mozambique to raise awareness of the issue and create public support for the legislation.

During her first four weeks, Ms. Abdula met with local NGOs like Muleide, OMM-Mozambican Women's Organization (OMM), WLSA's branch in Mozambique, the Association of Mozambican Women Lawyers (AMCCJ), an organization of housewives called ADOCA, the Forum for Civic Education (FECIV), the Foundation for Community Development (FDC), the Ministry of Justice's Technical Unit for Legal Reform (UTREL), Terre des Hommes, Forum Mulher, the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Interior, and USAID/Mozambique. Most of the NGOs work to empower women with education and information on their social, legal, and health rights and on how to become active members of society. Others also focus on children and on working to improve their plight. The meetings focused on gaining information on what these NGOs are currently doing and on what can be done collectively to advance the legislation drafting process. In addition, the meetings were to sensitize the NGOs on the WLR legislation drafting project. Ms. Abdula also attended several meetings at USAID with Ms. Jessica Zaman. The purposes of these meetings were to introduce Ms. Abdula to the Ministry of Justice and the key contact persons and for Ms. Abdula to provide feedback to USAID on the progress of the project, which Ms. Zaman would forward to the ambassador.

The second phase will be to work closely with an identified drafting committee. After two meetings with the focal person in the Ministry of Justice, the national director of the legal department, Dr. Assubuji, Ms. Abdula learned that the ministry usually employs outside lawyers to draft legislation as it lacks in-house technical and financial capacity. This is common across Mozambican ministries. Consequently, to realize this project, WLRSA will need to hire the

drafters as consultants to work closely with the ministry and other interested parties. WLR anticipates contracting with three or four attorneys who will be given three months to research other regional and international legislation and to collectively draft legislation specific to Mozambique. Early next year, Ms. Abdula will brief Dr. Assubuji and the identified drafters on the proposed procedure. She will ensure that their administration requirements are fulfilled to ensure a smooth hiring process.

The third phase will be to work with an identified NGO to implement advocacy campaigns on anti-trafficking. Note that these three phases overlap and are not implemented independently. Ms. Abdula held several meetings with Mr. Carlos Manjate, the national coordinator of Rede Came, to get sufficient buy-in and commitment to implement the advocacy project in Mozambique. Rede Came has been identified as an organization that has been working on trafficking issues, mainly as they affect children, and showed great commitment to this cause. The organization has the capacity and resources to spearhead effective advocacy campaigns on TIPs in Mozambique.

Ms. Abdula has requested that Rede Came submit a proposal to implement advocacy/awareness campaigns for a two year period, subject to renewal based on performance in the first year. A proposal was submitted and is being evaluated by WLR and CEDPA. It will cover a two-year period. The main objective of the campaign is to encourage Mozambique to adopt a law with regards to the convention and protocol. Rede Came will use the following strategies:

- Lobby directly with governmental officials and parliamentarians
- Produce informative documentation for information, education, and communication, including the media
- Organize seminar in Maputo, Beira, and Nampula with civil society representatives at the provincial level to discuss the draft of the law

Rede Came's first proposal focused mainly on the trafficking of children. Ms. Abdula, subsequently requested a second proposal to refocus on women and to indicate exactly how the organization will implement advocacy campaigns, promote networking, and disseminate anti-trafficking materials focusing on women. WLR is currently evaluating and discussing this second draft.

It has also come to WLR's attention that Rede Came had initially planned to run a seminar on trafficking issues next year prior to WLR's requesting it to do so. Based on Rede Came's proposal, WLR will assess whether it will support all or part of Rede Came's campaigns or whether it will support other advocacy related activities.

C6a. Major Activities Planned and Underway

The administrative requirements to hire the drafters will be finalized in January. Contracts will be developed for the three drafters who will be hired. In addition, the proposal from Rede Came will be reviewed and finalized, paying particular attention to its implementation strategy and to its budget which should not exceed US\$25,000 for two years. WLRSA will provide the ministry

with a letter confirming our support and excitement to be part of this process. Ms. Abdula will also request a letter from the ministry confirming their support of this project.

C6b. Timeline of Activities

Activities Planned for January - March, 2006	Estimated Completion Date
Collect and review biodata forms and CVs	February 2006
Draft contracts; have contracts signed	February 2006
Negotiate and enter into contract with Rede Came	February 2006
Ministry of Justice signs MOU with WLR and Rede Came	March 2006
Begin legislative drafting	March 2006

C7. Program Management

The WLRSA program continues to operate smoothly under the excellent stewardship of Ms. Chaponda. She has successfully turned the WLRSA project around and developed good relations and solid contracts with specific deliverables with four partners. She also is adeptly managing the consultant in Mozambique, Ms. Angela Abdula, notwithstanding the challenges of geography and language.

Ms. Chaponda will be taking five months' maternity leave beginning in March or April, 2006. In anticipation of her absence, WLR and CEDPA began recruitment of a temporary regional coordinator. A solicitation for applications will appear in two Sunday papers in South Africa in January. We will hold interviews in February, and the new person is expected to start his or her short-term assignment in March. The objective is to overlap with Ms. Chaponda for at least two weeks so she can train the replacement. Also, Ms. Mary Theisen, the deputy chief of party and legal specialist for WLRSA, will time her next travel to Southern Africa to coincide with the hand over to ensure continued smooth implementation of all projects.

WLRSA focuses on five components that are being implemented in four countries within the region: legal literacy in Lesotho, community radio programs on women's rights in South Africa, the *Advocacy in Action* manual for Swaziland, the *Advocacy in Action* manual for Mozambique, and drafting anti-trafficking legislation in Mozambique. Activities conducted and planned by the WLR regional office in Pretoria are presented below.

D. Madagascar

WLR activities in Madagascar focus on three project component areas: civil society strengthening, public awareness, and judicial education.

D1. Significant Results

All activities and benchmarks planned under the three project component areas during this quarter were completed. Significant results include:

- MOU signed with the Ministry of Justice

- Stronger partnership with Focus Development Association developed and formalized based on specific terms of reference that touch three component areas
- Launched cassettes and pamphlets with SOS aux Victime de Non-Droit (VDND) to disseminate legal concepts on how to access the justice system
- Continued strengthened coordination with USAID/Madagascar and partner institutions.

D2. Success Stories and Notable Achievements

Raising public awareness and judicial education. On November 29, 2005, WLR Madagascar officially entered into a MOU with the Ministry of Justice. One of the purposes of this MOU is to facilitate a series of consultations and public debates with civil society organizations (CSOs) in four different regions of the country to discuss reforms that will enhance women's legal rights, such as increasing the age of marriage and establishing equal head of household and legal guardianship rights for women. The other component addresses technical assistance that WLR will provide through Focus Development Association and an international expert on women's rights. This activity will focus on delivering specific trainings for magistrates from the Ministry of Justice and the School of Magistrates.



From left to right: WLR/Madagascar Program Coordinator Mrs. Vololona Razafindrainibe, USAID/Madagascar DG Team Leader Mrs. Ivette Malcioln, and the Minister of Justice Mrs. Lala Ratsiharivala during the signing ceremony of the MOU.

During this quarter, two consultations on the amendments to the Family Code took place in Fort Dauphin and Antananarivo. The program was attended by 160 people (126 women and 34 men) representing 55 local CSOs. As a result, the magistrates from the Ministry of Justice were able to incorporate and articulate participants' points of view within the final draft amendment that will be submitted to congress as a result of the consultative process coordinated by WLR Madagascar, Focus Development Association, and the Ministry of Justice.



Magistrates from the Ministry of Justice making a presentation in the consultation with CSOs in Antananarivo.

Another WLR Madagascar partner, SOS aux Victims DND also launched a series of cassettes and posters to disseminate legal concepts on how to access the justice system, particularly targeting women who have been victims of domestic violence.

D3. Major Activities Planned and Underway

Civil society strengthening. During this quarter, Focus Development Association came on board as one of WLR Madagascar's major implementing partners. As an implementing partner, Focus will provide technical leadership to WLR Madagascar's three component areas. After concluding the specific SOW under which this collaboration would take place, both WLR and Focus, began to design the outreach and training strategy for the CSOs in four regions of Madagascar. The four technical assistance activities will take place in Antananarivo, Toamasina, Fianarantsoa, and Fort Dauphin. As a result, CSOs from the four regions will begin implementing their advocacy and awareness for women's rights action plans in their own communities.

Raising public awareness. The Ministry of Justice will conduct four more consultations in Diego, Tamatave, Fianarantsoa, and Majunga. By adding this last province, the magistrates feel that they will be able to avoid any complaints of discrimination from members of parliament, which could risk the whole amendment process.

Improving judicial education. Ms. Laurette, director of the Legal Reform Unit at the Ministry of Justice, invited the leadership of the School of Magistrates to attend the training of magistrates in spring 2006 as part of the MOU with WLR. During this quarter, WLR Chief of Party David Vaughn and WLR Legal Specialist Lelia Mooney also discussed with Professor Susan Deller Ross her ideas on how to develop this series of trainings for magistrates and her availability to conduct the trainings herself with Focus Development Association and the WLR team.

D4. Program Management

Management of the Madagascar program continues to flow smoothly. Daily e-mails and weekly telephone conferences have ensured that activities are completed in a timely and effective manner. Ms. Mooney and Ms. Mischel plan to visit Madagascar in April 2006.

D5. Timeline of Activities

Activities Planned for January - March 2006	Estimated Completion Date
4 consultative workshops with the Ministry of Justice	Diego: January 24, 2006 Tamatave: February 1, 2006 Fianarantsoa: February 13, 2006 Majunga: February 27, 2006
Public Awareness Campaign on Family Law proposed reforms	March 2006
2 regional CSO strengthening workshops	Tamatave: February 2 - 3, 2006 Fianarantsoa: February 14 - 16, 2006
Dissemination of SOS Victims cassettes	Ongoing
Continue follow-up and monitoring efforts of program components	Ongoing

E. Benin

WLR Benin activities focus on promoting women's legal rights through public awareness of the Benin Family Code and educating members of the National Assembly on draft legislation prohibiting sexual harassment.

E1. Significant Results

- Finalization and launch of educational film on the Family Code, *Promesse de Mariage*
- Broadcast of *Promesse de Mariage* on TV station ORTB
- Evaluation of FY2005 activities conducted with NGO partners
- Presentation of FY2006 Action Plan to NGO partners for feedback
- Two television broadcasts of panel discussions on the Family Code, one in Fon and one in French
- Two public awareness meetings on the Family Code in rural areas hosted by Centre Beninois pour le Développement des Initiatives à la Base (CBDIBA)
- Meeting conducted to inform deputies (government representatives in the National Assembly) about women's rights and anti-sexual harassment legislation.

E2. Success Stories and Notable Achievements

Promesse de Mariage a great success. WLR Benin, in its continuing efforts to implement a successful and sustainable public awareness strategy, supported the production of a film incorporating many substantive sections of the Benin Family Code in an entertaining way. The film, *Promesse de Mariage*, is approximately 45 minutes long in Fon (the most commonly spoken local language in Benin) with French subtitles. It is the story of Elyzée, a young schoolgirl who is pursued by an older man and lawyer, François. François, who is married,

promises Elyzée that he will make her his second wife, although he knows the new Family Code prohibits polygamy. Elyzée becomes pregnant, and her father is very angry because she is young, in school, and another man has already given him a dowry for Elyzée, which he will have to repay. François' wife finds out about Elyzée and complications ensue. At the end of the film, a lawyer explains everyone's rights and responsibilities under the new Benin Family Code, and they sort out their problems. All the women in the film are actors from the Echos de la Capitale theater troupe, a group we have worked with on other WLR Benin activities. The male lead is played by a well-known Beninois actor and former newscaster.

To ensure that as many people as possible learned of the availability of this educational film, WLR Benin and USAID/Benin planned an event to officially introduce it. The launch was held at the American Cultural Center on December 13, 2005, and was quite successful. Approximately 70 people came, including the Minister of Family, Social Protection, and Solidarity; the President of the High Court of Justice; representatives from the Constitutional Court and the Ministries of Justice, Education, and Health; and of course the USAID/Benin mission director. The U.S. Ambassador to Benin attended the event briefly. There were at least two articles about *Promesse de Mariage* in the next day's newspapers, and the two private television stations were present and aired stories about the film launch in their news broadcasts the next day.

In December 2005, *Promesse de Mariage* was shown on the television station ORTB through a deal negotiated by WLR Benin. It will air several more times in the coming year.

Evaluating the past and looking to the future. WLR Benin held an all-day meeting on December 8 in the WLR Benin office conference room to evaluate FY2005 activities and their implementation and to present the FY2006 WLR Benin action plan. In addition to the facilitator and WLR staff, nine representatives from six of seven partners attended: one from Institut National d'Alphabétisation et d'Éducation des Adultes (INAEA), one from Centre Beninois pour le Développement des Initiatives à la Base (CBDIBA), two from Women in Law and Development in Africa/Benin (WiLDAF), two from Droits de l'Homme, Paix, et Développement; and Centre Beninois pour le Développement des Initiatives à la Base (DHPD), two from Union des Femmes Méthodistes du Bénin (UFMB), and one from Cinéma Numérique Ambulant (CNA). No one came from l'Association des Femmes Juristes du Bénin (AFJB).

A facilitator experienced in evaluations led the group through general strategies and specific activities, asking the participants questions about how WLR Benin and their own organizations, as WLR Benin partners, implemented the FY2005 action plan and handled their responsibilities. Generally, the participants are very happy with the project. They understand that in addition to doing good work that will help women in Benin, they are gaining skills that will be useful to them and their organizations in the future. They seem to be pleasantly surprised that they have been able to work together well. The partners present all expressed great respect for and satisfaction with the WLR Benin coordinator.

"The capacity to be able to help women to know their rights and responsibilities is the keystone of this enterprise which is entrusted to us."

— From an evaluation of a UFM training on women's legal rights and the Family Code, held August 22-25, 2005 in Dassa-Zoume

Interestingly, although there was grumbling at the beginning of the project about the number of rules and regulations and the fact that WLR Benin does not give grants to organizations, the NGO partner representatives admitted that using fixed price subcontracts are a smart and effective way to do business. They said that this mechanism has forced them to be more disciplined, to learn to budget, and to finish on time because they only get paid for work they actually finish.

The coordinator presented the FY2006 action plan to our NGO partners with specific activities listed and a draft timeline attached. She walked through the activities and our justification for choosing certain activities over others. Our partners responded enthusiastically to the plans and suggested new activities, which we have incorporated into the action plan. The interest and zeal shown by our NGO partners clearly indicate that the project is working well internally, and our partners would like not only to continue working with us, but to expand their efforts.

E3. Major Activities Planned and Underway

The first quarter of 2006 will be dominated by a visit to the WLR Benin office by a congressional delegation, headed by Congressman Jim Kolbe (R-AZ), and including Rep. Denny Rehberg (R-MT), and Rep. Betty McCollum (D-MN) in January. Rep. Kolbe is the Chairman of the Foreign Operations and Export Finance Subcommittee on Appropriations, which determines funding for most U.S. foreign aid programs, including USAID; the Peace Corps; development banks; the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund; some State Department programs; and the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund. USAID/Benin honored WLR Benin with a request to highlight our project's activities for the Congressional delegation during their brief visit.

WLR Benin will not do any "in person" public awareness events until after the March 2006 elections because of the likelihood that the public will assume that we are campaigning. However, several television broadcasts of *Promesse de Mariage*, our education film on the Family Code, are scheduled to air on television station ORTB. Also, WLR Benin, with our NGO partners, will participate in International Women's Day activities on and around March 8, 2006.

E4. Program Management

Management of the Benin program continues to progress smoothly due to the extraordinary commitment and expertise of the local staff. Daily e-mails and weekly telephone conferences between the field and home offices have ensured sound project management. Infrastructure failures (usually a problem with Internet or telephone access) occasionally interrupt daily communications, but are to be expected in a developing country and have not interfered with successful project management.

E5. Timeline of Activities

Activities Planned for January – March 2006	Estimated Completion Date
Presentation of program and beneficiaries' stories for Rep. Jim Kolbe	January 2006

Activities Planned for January – March 2006	Estimated Completion Date
Sign FPSC with CNA to show <i>Promesse de Mariage</i> in rural areas of Benin	February 2006
Sign MOU with DANIDA to allow them to reprint WLR Benin paralegal manuals and public awareness materials	February 2006
Conduct two UFM training of trainers	February 2006
Participate in International Women's Day events	March 2006
Broadcast of <i>Promesse de Mariage</i> on TV	March 2006

F. Rwanda

WLR commenced start-up in Rwanda during this quarterly reporting period. WLR Rwanda began its substantive activities with a focus on coordination and information exchange among civil society organizations and building justice sector capacity to address gender-based violence, women's legal rights, and women's access to justice.

F1. Significant Results

- Moved into an office in Kigali and successfully completed many start-up administrative activities, including equipment and furniture procurement, lease approval, registering with the government, and utilities
- Established connections with USAID/Rwanda, relevant Rwandan ministries, civil society organizations, and the Rwandan judicial sector
- Meeting with potential NGO partners to solicit input on FY2006 action plan
- WLR Rwanda FY2006 Action Plan revised and approved
- Preliminary meetings with Executive Committee to include course on Gender and the Law at Magistrate School
- Participated in Strategic Planning of PROFEMMES to collaboratively develop coordination strategy

F2. Success Stories or Notable Achievements

WLR Rwanda will support an assessment on the past, present, and future activities of NGOs on the issue of gender-based violence. Gender-based violence in the form of domestic violence, rape, and sexual harassment is common in Rwanda, and a better understanding of the number and scope of NGOs anti-GBV activities would help both the NGOs and the Government of Rwanda better plan, coordinate, and implement these activities. The assessment will be carried out by four graduate students from George Washington University's Elliot School as part of their group capstone project under the direction of Dr. David Gow, director of the International Development Studies Program. The assessment will include face-to-face interviews by the students and WLR Rwanda facilitators, translators, and/or collaborating partners. The report,

which will contain the data, analysis, and recommendations, will be given to the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Gender, and the participating NGOs.

F3. Major Activities Planned and Underway

WLR Rwanda is designing an array of activities to support the fight against violence against women and to improve women's access to justice in Rwanda.

Course on gender and domestic relations. WLR Rwanda will, with the help of an international and a local consultant, develop a curriculum for a one-week course on gender and domestic relations for the Magistrate School, which will be called the Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD). The initial curriculum will include materials on national and international laws on women's rights and gender-based violence and on Rwandan law on marriage, divorce, death, succession, and inheritance for judges and magistrates. Because of the technical and specialized nature of the course, a judge and/or legal education consultant will be hired to develop a curriculum with the ILPD, tailored for the judiciary. An executive committee in the Ministry of Justice has approved the WLR Rwanda curriculum that will be taught at the Magistrate School in anticipation of the school's transformation from a training center into an independent professional institute.

Human and women's rights training manual. The research and development of this manual was funded by the European Union, but no funding was given to Hagaruka to print it or actually hold training workshops. WLR Rwanda will support the finalizing and printing of 1,000 copies of the manual in the upcoming quarter. Using this manual, we will also support at least two training-of-trainers workshops on human and women's rights for NGO leaders. The training will include evaluations and follow-up monitoring.

F4. Program Management

Management of the WLR Rwanda program started out with difficulties, due to local problems getting a land line for the phone (there are none in our district, because the EU has taken all available lines) and other infrastructure problems. However, communications have begun to flow more smoothly. The home and project offices send daily e-mails and participate in weekly telephone conferences when we can make the connection. The legal and gender specialist and the project manager visited the project office in Kigali during the first three weeks of October 2005 and trained the coordinator and new accountant/office manager on technical and administrative issues to ensure sound program management and implementation. A follow-up visit is anticipated in March, 2006.

F5. Timeline of Activities

Activities Planned for January - March 2006	Estimated Completion Date
Begin logistical support of Gender and Justice thematic group	January 2006 - end of fiscal year
Begin preparation for national conference on Women's Rights and the Rwandan Family	January 2006
Develop SOW, advertise for and identify local consultant to co-develop curriculum for Magistrate School course	February 2006

Activities Planned for January - March 2006	Estimated Completion Date
Develop SOW, advertise for and identify international consultant to co-develop curriculum for Magistrate School course	February 2006
Sign FPSC with Hagaruka to finalize and publish human and women's rights trainers' manual	February 2006
Hire technical support person for PROFEMMES to implement cooperation strategy and train staff	February 2006
Finalize and publish human and women's rights trainers manual	March 2006

SECTION III

Performance Monitoring

Below we present initial performance monitoring data for the 13th quarterly reporting period as well as data from the four previous periods. WLR fully expects that future quarterly reports will continue to provide this data and separate detailed performance information on every WLR country program.

A. IR 1: Improved Legislation to Protect Women's Legal Rights

Indicator 01: Number of changes to national legislation to comply with international human rights standards and commitments

	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
Albania	3	1	-	6	1	1	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	2	1	6	4	1	0	0

Southern Africa: CEDAW ratified in Swaziland (Q8); New Family Code passed in Mozambique, Marriage Law passed in Botswana, and Local Government Amendment Act passed in Lesotho that allocates 30 percent of decision-making positions to women (Q10).

Benin: New Family Code passed after 10 years of advocacy by women's groups and others. An earlier version was found to be unconstitutionally discriminatory against women.

Albania: WLR Albania will no longer collect this data since its project activities are not specifically designed to bring the collective laws of Albania into compliance with international human rights standards and commitments. Moreover, this indicator is excessively broad. Because there is no clear guideline as to what types of laws to measure, to collect data for this indicator, Ms. Shkurti simply reviewed the Official Gazette of Albania for any and all laws that can directly, indirectly, or even vaguely be considered to "deal with women's issues." Since the relevance and usefulness of this data is suspect for the purpose of measuring WLR's impact in Albania, data will no longer be collected for this indicator (Q12).

Indicator 02: Number of legislative actions taken to embody women's rights in law (new repealed reformed bills introduced, debated, committee meetings held, working groups conducted, testimony given, voted on)

	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
Albania	1	11	-	1	1	-	-	2
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	11	-	4	3	2	0	4

Albania: There is no data to report for Q12. Please note that beginning in Q12, WLR Albania will collect data for this indicator *only* with respect to legislative actions taken as a result of either WLR's advocacy or advocacy conducted by WLR-sponsored organizations or programs. To continue measuring any and all "legislative actions taken" that "embody women's rights in law" would misrepresent the true impact of WLR Albania's activities, inflating the program's impact. At this stage, the only data anticipated to appear under this indicator would concern future legislative activity surrounding the draft domestic violence legislation and amendments to the Gender Equality Law. It is not anticipated that any national legislative actions will be taken in the near future resulting from the upcoming CEDAW assessment report, as WLR's current plans are to sponsor public awareness activities on the findings of the report, not subsidize other organizations' efforts to launch new legislative initiatives with a national impact. This could change, however (Q12). WLR-supported draft domestic violence law provided to members of parliament in anticipation of submission to parliament in early 2006. and WLR started assistance to the Government of Albania in reforming the national gender law (Q13).

Southern Africa: Committee meeting on draft constitution in Swaziland with WLR participation (Q9); Marital Law amended and amendments to Deeds Registry Act in Swaziland (Q10).

Madagascar: Meeting conducted on reforming family law (Q9); meeting conducted on reforming family law with director of legislative reforms of the Ministry of Justice and another one with 16 CSOs (Q11); regional consultative meetings conducted in Fort Dauphin and Antananarivo on reforming the Family Code (Q13).

Indicator 03: Number of executive branch policy directives in support of women's legal rights

	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
Albania	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	7

Albania: Beginning in Q12, WLR Albania will collect data for this indicator *only* with respect to executive branch actions taken as a result of either WLR's advocacy or advocacy conducted by

WLR-sponsored organizations or programs. WLR will track policy directives (typically issued by either the Council of Ministers or by separate ministries) to implement the domestic violence law and amendments to the Gender Equality Law. Should WLR Albania's CEDAW-related activities influence the executive branch to issue specific policy directives, those, too, shall be captured under this indicator.

Southern Africa: Committee meeting on draft constitution in Swaziland with WLR participation.

Madagascar: Meeting conducted on reforming family law.

Benin: Government national plan to promote women.

B. IR 2: Enhanced Justice Sector Capacity to Interpret and Enforce Women's Legal Rights

Indicator 01: Percent of violations of women's legal rights (i.e., cases of violence against women, sexual assault, trafficking) reported to police or prosecutors that are presented in court.

	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
Albania	24%	38%	31.7%	40.8%	41.02%	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	25%	100%	75%	78%	Pending
Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVG %	24%	38%	31.7%	32.9%	70.51%	75%	78%	Pending

Guatemala: Public Ministry reports 3,109 cases of violence against women were brought to the Prosecutor's Office and presented in court (Q10); the Public Ministry's Office of International Cooperation reports that this is the percentage out of 2,333 cases of violence against women that were reported to the Prosecutor's Office and presented in court (Q11); Public Ministry's Office of International Cooperation reports that this is the percentage out of 2,289 of violence against women that were reported to the Prosecutor's Office and presented in court (Q12). Data pending from Public Ministry (Q13).

Albania: WLR no longer collects data under this indicator given the limitations of Albanian data. In the past, Ms. Manjola Orgocka would meet quarterly with Mr. Kujtim Luli, director of statistics and Research of the General Prosecutors' Office, to collect data in an attempt to measure progress in this indicator. Since the General Prosecutor's Office does not collect gender disaggregated data, Ms. Shkurti identified 24 criminal offenses where victims tend to be women. From these, Ms. Orgocka collected data from Mr. Luli on the number of these cases police bring to prosecutors, the number prosecutors file with the courts, and the number (not gender) of accused. This data, however, does not indicate whether cases are pursued in court. The usefulness of the data is suspect as it does not measure offenses committed against women, whether police or prosecutors' handling of such violations are in any way improving, or whether the number of such offenses are increasing or decreasing over time (Q12).

Indicator 02: Number of legal professionals (i.e., judges, prosecutors, lawyers, notaries) trained in women's legal rights and international human rights law

	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
Albania	25	121	43	82	-	-	-	31F+25M=56
Guatemala	136	189	10	-	174	60	25	19F+7M=25
Southern Africa	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	3	-	7	13	-
Benin	-	-	-	27	25	68	68	500
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	161	310	10	119	200	135	106	(50F+32M=81) 581

Albania: WLR will continue to collect this data, but only with respect to WLR-sponsored trainings, roundtables, seminars, workshops, lectures, etc., covering domestic violence law and implementation, anti-trafficking, CEDAW, implementation of any future amendments to the Gender Equity Law, Albanian family law, and gender awareness and sensitivity issues (Q12). (1) Anti-Trafficking and Witness Protection Roundtable, Tirana, October 10, 2005; 30 participants: 13 female and 17 male, and (2) Gender-based Violence Training, Tirana, December 23, 2005; 26 participants, 18 female and 8 male (Q13).

Guatemala: Number of legal professionals in USAC diploma program and trained at advocacy workshop (Q10); Number of legal professionals trained by diploma graduates through the implementation of their advocacy projects (Q11); number of legal professionals attending the master's program (Q12, Q13).

Southern Africa: One judge from Mozambique and six from South Africa attended international judicial education conference and symposium on social context education (Q9); WLR Southern Africa Regional Coordinator Doo Aphane trained on domestication of CEDAW.

Madagascar: Three judges attended international judicial education conference (Q9); 1 lawyer from ARIF, 1 lawyer from Focus Development, 2 lawyers from FEM, 2 magistrates from the Ministry of Justice, 1 judge in Miarinarivo (Q11); 8 lawyers from partners ARIF, FOCUS, CAFF, FEM, and 5 Judges magistrates from Ministry of Justice (Q12).

Benin: Judicial actors (judges and paralegals) trained on the Family Code (Q9 and Q10); mayors trained on the Family Code (Q11); the 68 mayors and officials trained in Q11 trained other district leaders throughout Benin on legal requirements of the Benin Family Code; data disaggregated by sex is not available (Q13).

Indicator 03: Number of judicial decisions that cite international human rights law.

No data currently available for Benin or Rwanda.

Albania: WLR Albania, like all other WLR projects, has not been collecting this data. WLR Albania does not collect these data because judicial decisions, other than those of the Supreme Court and Constitutional Court, are not published. Of those published, there is no index to guide researchers to cases of interest, requiring any researcher to read virtually every case issued. Moreover, the utility of this data is suspect given WLR Albania's project focus.

Indicator 04: Number of mechanisms available for improving access to legal redress (women's bar associations, specialized courts, i.e., family courts, special police cells, units or stations, women in the justice system)

	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
Albania	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1
Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1

Albania: Serious Crimes Court (Q7); a woman and NGO activist appointed to the Constitutional Court (Q9); Please note that beginning in Q12, WLR Albania will alter how it collects data for this indicator. Without clear guidance, the field office had simply recorded the number of new appointments of women to the courts or the prosecutor's offices in Albania. This is not probative of improved women's access to legal redress. In the future, should there be an increase in the number of mechanisms available to women to enhance their access to the legal system. WLR Albania will take note of that, both under this indicator and in the narrative portion of WLR's reports to USAID. However, any such mechanism would need to have been created either directly or indirectly through the advocacy of WLR or any WLR-sponsored group or individual (Q12).

Guatemala: Inter-American Human Rights System (Q7); gender-based standards to defend women developed and court guidelines on gender-based equity prepared by diploma students (Q10). Justice Center in the City of Villanueva (Q13).

Indicator 05: Number of legal professionals using project sponsored publications on women's legal rights

	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
Albania	100	-	-	400	2,310	10	-	65
Guatemala	-	203	203	6,018	226	93	73	-
Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	50	13	-	12	35
Benin	-	-	-	-	98	-	102	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	100	203	203	6,468	6,147	103	187	100

Albania: WLR will continue to track the number of Albanian legal professionals (judges, prosecutors, attorneys, court personnel, investigators, etc.) who make use of WLR-sponsored publications. The publications in question are the family law and future anti-trafficking bench books, the brochures on family law, the Albanian translation of the UNDP booklet on drafting gender-aware legislation, and the upcoming CEDAW report. There is no data for the quarter ending September 30, 2005, as WLR's activities focused on developing two new publications, the anti-trafficking bench book and the CEDAW report (Q12). Distributed 35 copies of the draft Anti-Trafficking Benchbook and 30 copies of the draft CEDAW Assessment Report (Q13).

Guatemala: Prosecutors, judges, lawyers, law professors, and diploma program participants; plus USAID Justice Center Committees on Domestic Violence (Q10, Q11, and Q12).

Southern Africa: 2,000 advocacy manuals and 1,500 Swaziland inventory brochures distributed.

Madagascar: 10 lawyers from SOS Victime and 2 from CAFF using family law brochure and WLR survey report, 1 judge using materials from international judicial education conference (Q10); 8 lawyers from partners ARIF, FOCUS, CAFF, FEM, and 5 judges magistrates from Ministry of Justice (Q12). Paralegals and lawyers from FOCUS, SOS Victime, and judges at the Ministry of Justice (Q13).

Benin: Number of judges and paralegals using WLR materials.

C. IR 3: Strengthened CSOs Ability to Advocate for Women's Rights

Indicator 01: Number of CSO representatives trained on women's legal rights and international human rights to advocate for women's legal rights (working in women's human rights research, advocacy, training, or legal assistance)

	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
Albania	40	25	-	866	6	270	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	17	-	23	33	-	54F+0M=54
Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
Madagascar	4	-	-	40	100	132	123	126F+34M=160
Benin	-	-	30	-	20	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	44	25	47	906	168	435	123	180F+34M=214

Guatemala: Diploma program participants from CSOs; representatives of 11 USAID Justice Center Committee on Domestic Violence (Q10); 21 representatives of the 10 Justice Center Committees on Domestic Violence, and 11 community leaders from El Progreso (Q11). 54 female community leaders in the City of Villanueva (Q13).

Southern Africa: Regional CSO capacity building workshop (Q12).

Madagascar: 80 CSO advocates trained on women's legal rights in Toamasina and 20 trained in providing legal assistance in Fianarantsoa (Q10); 22 CSO advocates trained on WLR in Analavory and 36 trained in advocating for WLR in the family (Education a la Vie Familiale) in Manakara (Q10), 10 Peace Corps volunteers, 50 women mayors, 20 women entrepreneurs (Q11); WLR series of regional workshops (Q12). Marriage Law Reform Workshop in Fort Dauphin on October 14, 2005; 71 participants, 64 female and 7 men and in Antananarivo on December 7, 2005; 89 participants, 62 female and 34 male (Q13).

Albania: WLR modified data collection for this indicator beginning in the 12th quarter. In the past, Ms. Orgocka sent questionnaires to 30 women's rights CSOs located in Tirana, Elbasan, Durres, Vlora, and Shkodra. The 30 groups were involved in research on women's issues, training, advocacy, legal assistance, and psychological counseling. The questionnaires solicited information, *inter alia*, on the number and types of their training and public awareness activities on women's rights. At first nearly all responded, but for the last year the response rate dropped precipitously. For the last three quarters, no more than three or four organizations would fill out and return the WLR questionnaire. In one instance, an organization expressed anger at WLR for continuing to send these questionnaires and accused WLR of collecting the information to somehow undermine that organization's fundraising efforts among the donor community. Those CSOs that did respond usually had nothing new to report, as their trainings did not occur on a quarterly basis. For these reasons, and the fact that this data fails to measure WLR's impact, WLR will, beginning in the 12th quarter, record only the number of employees of CSOs who receive WLR-sponsored trainings (Q12).

Indicator 02: Number of CSOs with multiple funding sources

No data currently available.

Albania: WLR Albania, like all other WLR projects, does not collect this data. This indicator attempts to measure success of capacity building assistance to CSOs, an activity in which WLR Albania is not engaged.

Indicator 03: Number of CSOs submitting reports to national, regional, and international human rights monitoring bodies

	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
Albania	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-

Madagascar: Focus Development submits report for Beijing +10.

Albania: Data for this indicator will no longer be collected since WLR Albania does not provide capacity building assistance to CSOs (Q12).

Indicator 04: Number of legislative and/or policy actions taken as a result of civic advocacy (i.e., actions in favor of women's legal rights in cases of rape, violence, land)

	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
Albania	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-

Albania: Data for this indicator will no longer be collected since WLR Albania does not provide capacity building assistance to CSOs.

D. IR 4: Increased Public Awareness of Women's Legal Rights

Indicator 01: Number of media stories that reference woman's legal rights

	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
Albania	108	208	130	97	85	60	74	32
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	5	7	21	55
Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Madagascar	4	-	-	6	14	14	53	68
Benin	1	-	11	7	26	22	-	11
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	113	208	141	110	136	103	148	166

Albania: Media monitoring report (*Koha Jone*, *Gazeta Shqipate*, *Shekulli* newspapers); special stories on TV for WLR Albania CEDAW programs (Q10 and Q11); WLR Albania will continue to closely monitor the three national newspapers for stories on women's rights. Although coverage cannot necessarily be attributed to WLR activities, it is a simple but effective measure of the increasing prominence of women's issues in popular culture (Q12). Media monitoring report (*Koha Jone*, *Gazeta Shqipate*, *Shekulli* newspapers) (Q13).

Guatemala: Newspaper articles regarding violence against women in *Prensa Libre*, *El Periodico*, and *La Cuerda y Siglo XXI*.

Southern Africa: Stories about WLR on radio, television, and in newspapers.

Benin: Newspaper articles and radio or television spots specifically about WLR Benin activities. In Q10, nine newspaper articles and seven TV news spots (these were repeated several times a day for several days) specifically about the WLR Benin materials launch, UFM training,

WiLDAF mayors' training, and the Coordinator's presentation on African Children's Day. Additionally, two TV and two Radio Tokpa shows were broadcast on women's rights and the Family Code with WLR Benin partners and the Coordinator presenting, and at least two newspaper stories, perhaps more, on International Women's Day, written with information given in interviews with the WLR Coordinator. In Q13, TV stories on channels LC2 and Golf TV, two newspaper articles and two radio stories on the launch of the educational film "Promesse de Mariage" by WLR Benin, and one broadcast of the film on TV channel ORTB; two televised discussions on the application of the Family Code, and one appearance in the newspaper *Le Matinal* on the same subject; two stories on the national radio on our partner CBDIBA's public awareness sessions.

Madagascar: 5 national television spots and 4 radio programs on national radio for Family Day, 3 national radio programs on WLR, 1 newspaper article and 1 TV news report with FEM (Q11). At least 12 newspaper articles, 8 local and national radio reports of WLR training and interviews with participants, 18 radio programs by ARIF and its partners in Itasy region, 15 by partner CAFF in Fianarantsoa region (Q12). 68 newspaper articles covering WLR memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Justice, launching of WLR/SOS Victime materials, WLR participation during 15 days celebration of human rights, and several articles on proposed amendments to the Family Code (Q13).

Indicator 02: Number of publications or campaigns developed to educate women and the public on women's legal rights

	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
Albania	1	-	8	12	6	3	-	1
Guatemala	-	-	1	1	5	6	6	-
Southern Africa	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	3	2	-	6	1
Benin	-	-	-	2	4	19	-	3
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	1	22	17	18	12	5

Albania: Public awareness campaign on domestic violence, family law bench book; WLR CEDAW event, two CAO roundtables on domestic violence law, Committee on Equal Opportunity roundtable on gender and sports and March 8th roundtable, Women's Advocacy Center Study on Women's Rights (Q10). *Gender Equality and Decision-Making*; Bulletin 32-Special Edition on Parliamentary Election 2005; "Woman's that Might Bring Changes into the Politic, both publications of the Center of Gender Alliance for Development. *Legal and Social Treatises on the Protection from Domestic Violence*, a UNICEF and Women's Advocacy Center and Magistrate School publication (Q11); beginning in the Q12, WLR Albania will record only those new publications it develops and campaigns it funds or otherwise facilitates (Q12). WLR and Refleksione jointly developed a comprehensive public awareness campaign on the CEDAW Assessment Report that will be launched in early 2006 (Q13).

Guatemala: Public awareness campaigns on violence against women being disseminated in partnership with the Public Ministry, diploma students as part of their advocacy projects, 11

Justice Centers and their Domestic Violence Committees nationwide, national radio networks, USAID rule of law project implemented by Checchi, and the Ministry of Education.

Southern Africa: Public awareness campaign on violence against women for 16 Days of Action; public campaign against sexual assault – the “miniskirt/taxi rank” case in Swaziland; launch of advocacy manual with campaign information; WLR in media reports on violence against women.

Madagascar: Public awareness campaigns on violence against women for 16 Days of Action; public awareness meetings on survey of women’s legal rights; brochure on Family Law and CEDAW; media reports and rural radio programs on women’s rights especially on violence against women; Campaign in Manakara/Vohipeno/Fianarantsoa to valorize women’s status in the family and increase their participation in community life, similar campaign in Itasy region done by trained CSOs in Analavory, public awareness of training and its reasons in each of the 4 regions (Q12). Radio and TV campaign on violence against women and human rights (Q13).

Benin: A manual for paralegals and judicial sector workers and a public education booklet in French on the new Family Code and women’s rights (Q9); Family Code booklets in four local languages (Q10); posters distributed to city halls on the legal requirements of registering a marriage, one educational film, “Promesse de Mariage,” developed to promote awareness of the Family Code, and public awareness materials distributed at community public awareness meetings throughout Benin (Q13).